

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 3.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 16, 1847.

NO. 14.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
A. G. Hodges, Thos. J. Todd, John W. Pruitt & John W. Finnell,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. G. HODGES & CO.
J. W. FINNELL, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 in advance.
The "DAILY COMMONWEALTH" printed on a large manmoth sheet, will hereafter be furnished to subscribers at \$2, in advance, or \$2 50 at the expiration of six months.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For 10 lines or less, to those who are Daily Subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 00.
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And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines, 80.
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General Advertisements.

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Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room, September 8, 1846—726-11

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JAMES M. DOTY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GLASGOW, KENTUCKY.

WILL give his prompt attention to all business committed to his care, in the counties of Barren, Green, Hart, Edmonson, Warren, Monroe, Cumberland and Adair, and will attend especially to the collection of claims in those counties. January 20, 1846—699-wy

LAW NOTICE.
FRANKLIN BALLINGER, late of Bardstown, Kentucky, is now permanently settled in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He will attend to any business in the line of his profession which may be confided to his care in Mercer or any of the adjoining counties, or in the Federal Court, or Court of Appeals, which sit in Frankfort. February 17, 1846—697-by

LAW NOTICE.
FITCH MUNGER, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in the county of Nicholas and surrounding counties. S. T. WALL, N. W. FINNELL, Covington, Ky. JOHN W. FINNELL, Mayville, Ky. JOHN W. FINNELL, Frankfort. Carlisle, Sept. 8, 1846—726-11

WILLIAM SAMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BURKSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WILL attend to the Courts held in Cumberland and the adjoining counties. March 17, 1846—701

MANSION HOUSE,
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort, Ky.

A. J. WEST, late of Cynthiana, and MRS. E. P. GRIMES, of the Olympia Springs, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have now completed their large residence, and are prepared to entertain their guests in the best manner. The house is eligibly situated, being equidistant from the Steamboat Landing and the Capitol grounds; is now undergoing a thorough refitting and repairing, in such a style as will make it rank among the very best Hotels in the State.

The proprietors will endeavor, in all things, to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may honor them with a visit; and hope that their long experience in the business will enable them to merit a liberal share of public favor.

The house was adapted for the use of families, and its rooms are unsurpassed, in neatness and comfort by any house in the State. Guests and their baggage are taken to, and from the Railroad depot and Steamboat Landing in coaches, free of charge. All the stages necessarily pass by, or start from this house daily.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8, 1846—729-4f E. P. GRIMES.

J. T. VENABLE, Louisville Journal, Licking Valley Register, Mayville Eagle, and Lexington Observer & Reporter, copy to amount of \$3 each, and charge W. & G.—send a copy of paper to Hotel regularly.

WEISIGER HOUSE,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THOMAS S. THEODORE DAVIS informs the numerous patrons of his establishment, that having purchased the extensive Hotel buildings, furniture, grounds and stables, and become sole proprietor, the establishment will be kept up in a state of the utmost efficiency. No effort will be spared to make the Weisiger House one of the best Hotels in the Union, special attention and superintendence will be given to the comfort and convenience of all, accommodation, comfort and enjoyment of patrons. The Table, the Chambers, the Beds, the Bar, the Parlors, the Pleasure Grounds, will all be abundantly provided and arranged with the view to the utmost satisfaction of travellers, sojourners and permanent residents. The services of the house will be rendered at all times to be given to Stage, Steamboat and Railroad passengers, in facilitating their arrival and departure, having abundant advantages in this respect.

The eligibility of the Weisiger House as a summer abode for Southern families, and the convenience of its situation and the public generally, that having purchased the extensive Hotel buildings, furniture, grounds and stables, and become sole proprietor, the establishment will be kept up in a state of the utmost efficiency. No effort will be spared to make the Weisiger House one of the best Hotels in the Union, special attention and superintendence will be given to the comfort and convenience of all, accommodation, comfort and enjoyment of patrons. The Table, the Chambers, the Beds, the Bar, the Parlors, the Pleasure Grounds, will all be abundantly provided and arranged with the view to the utmost satisfaction of travellers, sojourners and permanent residents. The services of the house will be rendered at all times to be given to Stage, Steamboat and Railroad passengers, in facilitating their arrival and departure, having abundant advantages in this respect.

He has likewise, a well selected assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, (which intends to keep up,) which he will sell low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Nov. 25, 1845—685-4f JAMES R. PAGE.

MOUNT PLEASANT
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
LEXINGTON HILL.

THE subscriber still continues to keep the above named House, for the accommodation of travellers, on reasonable terms. Thankful to all past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business, to be able to make it a success.

He has likewise, a well selected assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, (which intends to keep up,) which he will sell low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Nov. 25, 1845—685-4f JAMES R. PAGE.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
Resident Dentist, Frankfort, Kentucky.

TEETH from ONE to FULL SET inserted in a superior style, or without ARTIFICIAL GUMS, and warrant to answer the purposes of mastication.

Every operation in DENTAL SURGERY performed in a careful and satisfactory manner.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, viz.

Hon. R. P. Letcher, John W. Russell, Esq.
J. H. Hanna, Esq. G. C. Gates, Esq.
H. I. Bodley, Esq. Col. E. H. Taylor,
C. S. Moreland, Esq. Dr. C. G. Pythian,
Dr. E. H. Watson.

W. T. Herndon, Office at the corner of Main and Ann streets, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store.

December 23, 1846—742-1f

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

DESIRED to take a residence more retired, I will sell, if early application be made, my house and lots in Frankfort, on Ann and Mero streets. The buildings are in excellent order, and embrace superior conveniences for a town residence. The great majority of the best houses for its size, in the Western country, abounding in every production, adapted to the climate, necessary to the comfort and luxury of a family. The collection of fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, shrubbery, flowers, &c. &c. is exceedingly choice in every department, among which are the following:

Besides the lot of 100 feet front on Ann, attached to the house, there are three elegant building lots, two of 50 and one of 40 feet front on Ann, 200 feet deep to an alley, the latter fronting 200 feet on Mero. I will sell in parcels, or the whole together. Terms, liberal, made known on application. THO. B. STEVENSON.

April 21, 1846—706-4f

CEMETERY LOTS.

PERSONS desirous to buy LOTS in the NEW CEMETERY, can do so by calling on R. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer. Those persons who have already purchased, will please call on him at the Bank, pay the first installment, and execute their notes for the two last installments.

Frankfort, Nov. 4, 1845—682f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and pay me, or W. T. Herndon, Esq., who is in fact, and alone authorized to collect and receive the same.

Oct. 28, 1845—681-1f M. R. STEALEY.

All interested in the foregoing notice are requested call at once and settle and pay up.—The same being transferred. No indulgence can be given.

W. T. HERDON.

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THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT... SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1847.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. WATERMAN, of the Methodist Church.

Petitions were presented by Senators Patterson, Bristow, Walker and Thurman.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. HARDIN, from committee on Judiciary, reported, under instructions, a bill to modify the law of 1833, so as to permit citizens of this State to import slaves for their own use.

On motion, the bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Wm. Waddington, of Caldwell county, authorising him to bring a slave into this State; passed.

Mr. PATTERSON from same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of trustees and citizens of the town of Princeton in Caldwell county; passed.

Mr. WALKER from committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill for the benefit of John Hoy, of Simpson county, reciting that said Hoy purchased a farm in Mississippi, and sent more slaves to said farm than was necessary for its proper cultivation, and authorising him to bring three of them back to this State; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of John McAfee, of Mercer county, authorizing him to bring a slave into this State. The petitioner married in Missouri, and his wife owned a negro woman whose husband is owned by Mr. Allen in Missouri, he desires to purchase said negro man, and bring him to Kentucky; passed.

Mr. SWOPE, from committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill from H. R. to amend the road law in Pendleton county, with an amendment; passed.

Mr. JAMES, from committee on Finance, reported a bill from H. R. for the benefit of George F. Catlett, late Sheriff of Union county; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Wm. Smith, clerk of Grant Circuit and County Courts, and Wm. H. Evans, sheriff of Grant county; passed.

Reports from Select Committees.

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill for the benefit of State Historical Societies in the United States; passed.

Mr. KEY reported a bill authorizing a chancery term of the Nicholas Circuit Court; passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor, making the following nominations which were concurred in:

W. F. Bullock, Judge of the 5th Judicial District, in the place of Henry Pirtle, resigned.

B. Y. Owlsley, Register of the Land Office, in the place of James Robertson, deceased.

Silas Woodson, Commonwealth's Attorney, in the 15th Judicial District, in the place of W. B. Moore, resigned.

Livington Lindsay, Commonwealth's Attorney, in 2d Judicial District, in the place of Samuel T. Hauser, resigned.

Ninian E. Gray, Commonwealth's Attorney, in 7th Judicial District, in the place of John McLarnin, resigned.

Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for a report from the commissioners appointed to select a site for a Lunatic Asylum in the Green river portion of the State.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. PEYTON—a bill for the benefit of Isaiah Henton, formerly sheriff of Breckinridge county.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Philip Lightfoot, late sheriff of Breckinridge county.

Mr. WALL—a bill to amend the law in relation to Notaries Public.

Mr. DRAFFIN—a bill for the benefit of the "Andersonian."

Mr. EVANS—a bill to amend the penal laws making seduction a felony punishable by imprisonment.

Mr. RICE—a bill declaring Little Sandy river navigable.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of sundry acts and bills.

The SPEAKER laid before the House, a communication from the editor of the "Kentucky Gazette," offering to the State Library, files of the "Gazette," on certain conditions. The communication having been read, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Desha, Haggard, A. G. Botts, Clark, Meriwether and Pearl.

On motion of Mr. GLENN, Mr. D. W. Poor was added to the standing Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. WORTHAM offered a resolution, changing the hour of meeting from ten to nine o'clock. The resolution was not adopted.

The joint resolutions offered by Mr. REED to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the Internal Improvements of the State, and of the feasibility of employing the convict labor of the State thereupon, were adopted.

Reports from Standing Committees.

The Chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of certain petitions which were improperly referred; carried.

Also, against the petition of citizens of Carke county, &c., praying a new county; adopted.

Of Claims: on the petition of Coonrad Havens, a bill for his benefit; passed.

Of the Judiciary: discharged from the consideration of the petition of Wm. S. Patterson, and it was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Also: a bill adding an additional Judge to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. McHENRY did not introduce the bill, but he was satisfied it ought to pass. The court as now organized could not give that consideration to important causes which they demanded. It was true that the appointment of an additional judge would incur an additional expense for his salary. The court was now required to sit forty-eight days—it usually continued a week longer. In that time they were unable to go through with all the causes, and always held many important ones under advisement. Having some three hundred records to examine in the course of the term, it cannot be supposed that each judge will read every record. He supposed that the labor was distributed among them, that each judge examined enough of the record to assure himself of the truth of the report, and of the law in the case.

Some object to an increase of the number of judges, that it will divide responsibility. He believed it would add strength to the bench, and to its decisions.

It is a fact (he did not say it to the disparagement of the judges) that there was a growing dissatisfaction among the people, at the decisions of the court

of Appeals. He attributed it rather to the amount of business which accumulate upon their hands, rather than to a want of ability in the judges. Adding another judge, would be adding strength to the court, and make its decisions more satisfactory.

Mr. BROWN did not belong to the legal profession. But he thought the bill objectionable. It was adding burthens and expenses to the State without being of any use. He did not see how an additional judge would add to the efficiency of the court.

If it could be done, there would be four judges, and it might often be the case that they would be equally divided on a question, and no decision could be given.

Mr. PAGE was satisfied the bill ought to pass.—He had been conversant with its business for a long time, and knew that the labor was so great that they could not get along with it. There was no supreme court in any State having so much labor imposed upon it.

Here Mr. P. related the mode of proceeding by the judges upon a record, substantially as given by Mr. McHenry.

Great advantages would arise from the employment of an additional judge. Then, all questions would be considered by four instead of three as now. Do gentlemen know that the dissatisfaction which exists, arises from the inefficiency of the court on account of numbers? He would ask him to consider the question in another light. Every year applications were made to the Legislature, to remedy the inefficiency of the court. Thus the sessions of the Legislature were prolonged. If the court was made more efficient, money would be saved to the State.

As a member of the bar, he knew that it was charged that the court did not give to matters of importance so much consideration as they merited. Did gentlemen think that the judges were so inconsiderate of their reputation as to slight causes, when it was in their power to give them a more full consideration? It is rather from the impossibility of doing it. If gentlemen wish to curtail the expenses of the State, let them pass this bill, and thus shorten the session of the Legislature.

Mr. HANSON remarked, that the committee which reported the bill under consideration, were not unanimous in their report. He cared nothing for the additional expense of another Judge. He would prefer that two Judges should be added to the court, rather than one. It might happen, with four Judges, that contrary decisions would be given. A Judge in one circuit might give a decision, and one in another a contrary decision. The Court of Appeals might be equally divided, and thus the repugnant decisions of the lower courts would stand.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed the amendment. The amendment was rejected—yeas 36, nays 58. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. HOBBES did not suppose it possible to change the opinion, or the vote of any member, but he desired to state his views of the bill. He might incur the imputation of abolitionism, but he should not fear to assert his opinions.

Slavery is an evil and a curse—a political curse! He did not say that it was a moral evil. The institution of slavery existed—we had found it here among us. He only considered it now, politically. He would point those who said slavery was not a curse, to the history of other States. He was opposed to all interference with slavery, so far as abolitionism was concerned. He regarded slaves as property, and he would go as far as any man in the defense of that property. If you pass this bill, said Mr. H. you open the door to the introduction of negroes—and bad negroes. When we sell negroes to be sent abroad, we sell those who are vicious and unmanageable, and it is just so in other States.

Mr. CROCKETT felt that this matter was of deep importance to every part of the State, except that immediately around the capital. It would be a matter of economy to alter the terms of the court so that they would not coincide with the terms of the Circuit Courts. The present system was a monopoly of the lawyers. In his section of the country, land suits often arose, to which the lawyers gave years of study and attention; but when they came into the Court of Appeals, they must resign them into the hands of the city lawyers.

Mr. EVANS—it was with great reluctance that he arose to present his views to the House. He had by an inordinate, and extraordinary effort, overcome the diffidence which he felt in rising to address the House. It was because the matter was of so great importance to every part of the State. He was opposed to monopolies of every kind. This consideration was of great weight in the decision of this question. He was opposed to granting exclusive privileges upon any set of men. It was contrary to the genius of our government. He did not oppose the members of the bar at Frankfort. He would, if possible, increase their emoluments. He had a higher duty to perform than the gratification of social feelings. He concurred with the gentleman from McCracken in his views upon this subject.

Mr. REED felt that he was placed in a delicate situation, and should not say anything upon this bill, did not a sense of duty urge him to it. The only reason urged in favor of the change, was that foreign lawyers might have an opportunity to practice in the Court. He would state the practise of the Court. It was customary to submit written briefs to the court instead of oral arguments. Lawyers from a distance were not precluded from doing this. Besides the judges allowed lawyers who brought a record to the court to appoint a day for its consideration. One of the forty eight days of the session, could not lawyers select one which would not interfere with their country practice? The change proposed, would bring the sessions during the heat of summer, and the midst of winter. These seasons were not favorable to the greatest amount of mental labor, therefore he was opposed to the changes.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Hanson and McHenry, when the hour of twelve arrived, the House took up the special orders for the day.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. CROCKETT, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, to consider the bill for the modification of the act of 1833, permitting slaves to be brought into the Commonwealth when for the use of the owners; Mr. WALTER in the chair.

Mr. CROCKETT said that this was a subject of deep and abiding interest to the people in his part of the State. Propositions had been made for several years, to modify the act of 1833. It had been so much discussed, that it had become a trite subject. But the very amount of discussion which it had received, was a powerful argument against the law. It proved that the people were dissatisfied with it. According to his views of the act, it was clearly unconstitutional. It was true, that the highest appellate court had passed upon its constitutionality; but their decision had failed to satisfy him. Where does the Legislature derive its authority to pass a law prohibiting the importation of slaves for the use of the purchasers? When the Constitution authorizes the passage of laws prohibiting the importation of slaves as merchandise, it evidently does not sanction any further prohibition. He had thought that slaves were considered as property in this State. He wished, while he lived in a slave State, that it should continue a pure and unmixed slave State; but if it was to be a free State, let it be a pure and unmixed free State. He was not willing that slaves should be regarded as property in some cases, and not as property in all cases. He knew that the law of 1833 was advocated by its friends on the ground that it prohibited the importation of vicious slaves, who would contaminate the slave population of the State. The modification of the law would have no such effect, for no person

would purchase a vicious slave for his own use, and he was permitted to import him for no other purpose.

What is the operation of this law on the counties bordering upon other States? They had frequent intercourse with the adjoining States, and when they could make an advantageous bargain they were prohibited by this law. Is it not a denial of the right of the citizen? Is it not a monopoly? It is an effort of the central counties of the State, to compel others to purchase of them. Is it right—is it fair—is it just, to force the extremities of the State to come to you, in the centre to purchase their slaves?

Acts are passed at every session of the Legislature to permit the importation of slaves; acts of this kind are continually passed—special legislation is encouraged, and some are permitted to disregard the law, while its penalties are strictly enforced upon others.

If you regard slaves as property, how can you deny to your citizens the right of importation? while we are repelling the arguments of abolitionists, we are compelled to assert our property in slaves; but we turn to our own citizens and say they are property for some purposes, and not for others.

It is said—pass this act, and the whole law will be evaded. It is so now. But this whole argument amounts to nothing—for what law can be passed which cannot be evaded!

My constituents said Mr. C., feel a deep interest in this matter, living as they do, upon the very borders of another State, and they will not rest until this law is repealed!

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered an amendment to the bill, providing that if any slave imported under it, should commit any trespass, the owner of such slave should be held responsible for the injury. The amendment was supported by the mover, and opposed by Messrs. WILLIAMS and GLENN.

Mr. PROCTOR thought the bill would operate as a repeal of the law of 1833. He showed how the present law was evaded, and how, if this bill should pass, evasions could be made with impunity.

The amendment of Mr. ARMSTRONG was rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. ARMSTRONG again offered his amendment, and accompanied it by a statement of his reasons for proposing it. His constituents were opposed to a modification of the act of 1833. And if their property should be injured by slaves imported, they should have redress. He called the yeas and nays upon the amendment. The vote stood—aye 8, nays 8.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GRAVES proposed an amendment prohibiting the sale of slaves imported for five years after such importation.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 36, nays 58.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

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Slavery is an evil and a curse—a political curse!

He did not say that it was a moral evil. The institution of slavery existed—we had found it here among us. He only considered it now, politically.

He would point those who said slavery was not a curse, to the history of other States. He was opposed to all interference with slavery, so far as abolitionism was concerned. He regarded slaves as property, and he would go as far as any man in the defense of that property. If you pass this bill, said Mr. H. you open the door to the introduction of negroes—and bad negroes. When we sell negroes to be sent abroad, we sell those who are vicious and unmanageable, and it is just so in other States.

Mr. CROCKETT felt that this matter was of deep importance to every part of the State, except that immediately around the capital. It would be a matter of economy to alter the terms of the court so that they would not coincide with the terms of the Circuit Courts. The present system was a monopoly of the lawyers. In his section of the country, land suits often arose, to which the lawyers gave years of study and attention; but when they came into the Court of Appeals, they must resign them into the hands of the city lawyers.

Mr. EVANS—it was with great reluctance that he arose to present his views to the House. He had by an inordinate, and extraordinary effort, overcome the diffidence which he felt in rising to address the House. It was because the matter was of so great importance to every part of the State. He was opposed to monopolies of every kind. This consideration was of great weight in the decision of this question. He was opposed to granting exclusive privileges upon any set of men. It was contrary to the genius of our government. He did not oppose the members of the bar at Frankfort. He would, if possible, increase their emoluments. He had a higher duty to perform than the gratification of social feelings. He concurred with the gentleman from McCracken in his views upon this subject.

Mr. REED felt that he was placed in a delicate situation, and should not say anything upon this bill, did not a sense of duty urge him to it. The only reason urged in favor of the change, was that foreign lawyers might have an opportunity to practice in the Court. He would state the practise of the Court. It was customary to submit written briefs to the court instead of oral arguments. Lawyers from a distance were not precluded from doing this. Besides the judges allowed lawyers who brought a record to the court to appoint a day for its consideration. One of the forty eight days of the session, could not lawyers select one which would not interfere with their country practice? The change proposed, would bring the sessions during the heat of summer, and the midst of winter. These seasons were not favorable to the greatest amount of mental labor, therefore he was opposed to the changes.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Hanson and McHenry, when the hour of twelve arrived, the House took up the special orders for the day.

Mr. CROCKETT said that this was a subject of deep and abiding interest to the people in his part of the State. Propositions had been made for several years, to modify the act of 1833. It had been so much discussed, that it had become a trite subject. But the very amount of discussion which it had received, was a powerful argument against the law. It proved that the people were dissatisfied with it. According to his views of the act, it was clearly unconstitutional. It was true, that the highest appellate court had passed upon its constitutionality; but their decision had failed to satisfy him. Where does the Legislature derive its authority to pass a law prohibiting the importation of slaves for the use of the purchasers? When the Constitution authorizes the passage of laws prohibiting the importation of slaves as merchandise, it evidently does not sanction any further prohibition. He had thought that slaves were considered as property in this State. He wished, while he lived in a slave State

Frankfort Advertisements.

JOHN C. HERNDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Will practice in the Courts of Frankfort—the Anderson, Owen, Woodford, and Shelby Circuit Courts—and will attend to the collection of debts in any part of the State. Office on St. Clair street, 22 door above the Court House. April 1, 1844—599-ff

J. HARLAN & G. W. CRADDOCK,
Will practice Law in co-partnership in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and they will attend to business confided to them, in any of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, 22 door above the Court House. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-ff

Law Notice.
GEO. ROBERTSON, of Lexington, and GEO. R. MCKEE, of Frankfort, will practice Law in co-partnership in the Court of Appeals, etc. GEO. R. MCKEE will attend to all business entrusted to him in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Shelby, Henry, Owen and Woodford; and having an unfinished business in Garrard, will regularly attend that Court. Office in Frankfort, Ky. March 3, '44—501-ff

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will give their joint attention to any business confided to their care, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. April 1, 1844—599-ff

LYSANDER HORD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Courts. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-ff

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Will practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Old Circuit Courts. Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-ff

BEN. MONROE,
HAS associated with him in the practice of Law, his son ANDREW MONROE. They will practice in the several courts held in Frankfort, and attend to collections in the adjoining counties. Strict attention will be given to any business confided to their care. April 1, 1844—599-ff

Law Notice.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN & THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, will practice Law in partnership, in all the Courts held in Frankfort, viz. the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Circuit Court. May 20, 1844—599-ff

ROBERT C. MCKEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confided to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Row. May 20, 1844—599-ff

T. D. TILFORD,
LETCHER & TILFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-ff

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,
WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the West side of St. Clair street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson, and one door below Morehead & Ross' Law Office.

Through the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley), he was appointed a "Resident Surgeon." Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice. March 16, 1844—599-ff

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN,
RESPECTFULLY tender his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson, adjoining John Faitz's Hatter's shop, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business. January 5, 1844.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE,
WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 9, 1844—599-ff

J. McFARLAND MILLS,
TENDER his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capitol Square. Frankfort, April 28, 1844—599-ff

MUNSELL & CO'S.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Opposite J. Baltzell's Hat Store, Main St.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WOULD respectfully solicit the attention of Physicians and the public generally, to their large and complete assortment of
Drugs,
Chemical Medicines,
Surgical and other Instruments,
Fancy articles, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Cosmetics, Spices, Dye-Stuffs, Pure Wines, &c.
Cabinet Makers, Painters, and Glaziers, are especially invited to call and examine a splendid stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Window Glass, Glue, Skellac, Gold and Silver Leaf, Smalls, Bronzes, &c. &c. &c.

All the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the drug line, kept constantly in stock. The purity and genuineness of every article warranted. Prescriptions filled neatly, accurately, and with dispatch. Medicines can be had at any hour of the night.

We wish to sell for cash. Our prices are very low; and we shall make it to our interest to give the lowest prices to those who will buy.

THESE are in hand, and will always keep a large and complete assortment of the choicest Cigars. They are warranted genuine Cuba Cigars, as we receive them direct from Havana, Wholesale at Baltimore prices.

March 24, 1844—599-ff

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
W. P. LOOMIS,

HAVING just returned from New York and Philadelphia, is now offering for sale, a very handsome assortment of Gold & Silver Patent Lever, Lapine and Common WATCHES; together with a very fine assortment of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF
Broad Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Hair Rings, Medallions, Miniature Setting, Gold Guard Chain; Fob Chains; Gold and Silver Pens; Gold Diamond Pointed Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Gold Keys; Gold and Silver Spectacles, with Perfectly plain and etched Glasses; Silver Forks and Spoons; Silver Plate, Shell Card Cases; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Shaded Silk, Steel Beads, Purse Mounts; Steel Clasps for Reticles and Purses.

Together with a general assortment of Goods generally kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as low as in any other city in the Union, much lower than ever before in this place before.

THE STORE is a few doors East of the Mansion House, Frankfort, Kentucky.

November 15, 1844—599-ff

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. WALSTON.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends, the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his stand on Main street, immediately opposite James Burns' Grocery, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

AIR-TIGHT STOVES, COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND COAL STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.

Getting done on the shortest notice.

ALL kinds of COPPER and TIN WORK neatly made to order.

COOKING STOVES sold at Louisville and Cincinnati prices, for Cash.

Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 20, 1844—722-5m*

100 KEGS CONKLING'S PURE WHITE LEAD, just received on consignment, and offered for sale. Price at \$1.65 per cwt.

DOXON & GRAHAM.

No. 5, Swigert's Row.

Oct. 14, 1844—570-ff

DOZ. SPADES, 5 dozen Ames Shovels, Sledges, Grubbing Hoes; long handled Shovels; Grain Shovels; Manure Forks; Hand Saws; Wood Saws; Collins' Axes; Hatchets; Screw & Butt, Nails and Locks; Seives; Trace Horses; Scales; Metal Iron Squares; Mason's Trowel; Drawing Knives; Stirrups; Brier Scythes; Strap Hinges and Sad Irons, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

SPERM CANDLES, 20 boxes New Bedford SPERM CANDLES, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BLACK TEA, a lot of Black Tea, best brand, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Dec. 29, 1844—599-ff

Painted Buckets, &c.

6 Dozen Painted Buckets; 3 cests painted Tubs. Just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Dec. 22, 1844—570-ff

DOXON & GRAHAM.

No. 5, Swigert's Row.

Dec. 14, 1844—570-ff

DOZ. CONKLING'S PURE WHITE LEAD, just received and offered for sale. Price at \$1.65 per cwt.

DOXON & GRAHAM.

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Frankfort Advertisements.

J. W. WINN, MERCHANT TAILOR.



Fashionable Tailoring Establishment

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

J. W. WINN, (late of Nashville, Tennessee,) respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will be pleased to receive orders at his house on Main Street.

From his long experience as a Cutter, he can assure those who favor him with their business, that their garments shall fit well, and shall be made in a superior manner.

Frankfort, January 5, 1847

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, MERCHANT TAILORS,

South side Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

THE subscribers still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches at their old and well known stand, and are prepared to furnish those who may favor them with their patronage, with the cheapest and most fashionable styles of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, MUSLINS, &c. &c.

They solicit patronage, and will endeavor to merit it by strict attention to their business.

They are also Agents for the sale of Mathews & Knowlton's splendid System of Garment Cutting.

J. W. WINN, (late of Nashville, Tennessee,) respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will be pleased to receive orders at his house on Main Street.

From his long experience as a Cutter, he can assure those who favor him with their business, that their garments shall fit well, and shall be made in a superior manner.

Frankfort, January 5, 1847

BOOK BINDING, IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES!

THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. A. C. KEEGAN, his BOOK BINDERY, and made an arrangement with MR. WALKER H. ROSSON to superintend and conduct the same, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

LEONARD SCOTT, & CO., Publishers, 112 Fulton St., New-York.

June 9, 1846—713-1y

NOTICE.

THE firm of GREENUP & REDDING, Grocers, Frankfort, Ky., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the firm, or are bound to them, are respectfully solicited to call and settle immediately. Either of the subscribers are authorized to settle the business of the firm.

W. M. GREENUP, Nov. 25, 1846—739-ff JOHN P. READING.

NOV. 25, 1846—739-ff JOHN P. READING.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits the patronage heretofore extended to the firm.

He intends to keep a general supply of the best articles in his line, and trusts he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Nov. 16, 1846—729-ff JOHN P. READING.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, and solicits the patronage heretofore extended to the firm.

He intends to keep a general supply of the best articles in his line, and trusts he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Nov. 16, 1846—729-ff JOHN P. READING.

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